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RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MUSEUM

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE STATE

68 Waterman Street
Providence
1916

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CABINET

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THE PURPOSE of an Historical Museum is to visualize to the people of today, by exhibiting objects of historical interest, the life, the habits and the important occurrences of former times.

Such exhibitions create in the mind of the observer a stronger appreciation of the reality of the principal facts, of the chronology, and of the significance of history. They give a sense of intimate touch with the past, and aid in understanding the present and future, through an understanding of that which has transpired.

It is necessary to discriminate in selecting material for such a museum. Objects should not be shown simply because they are old, but because they either illustrate some mode of life now changed or forgotten; or else, by actual association with some significant event in history, aid in fixing in the mind of the observer the reality, importance and circumstance of that event. Thus, in its museum, the Society aims to display visually the history of the State, as, at Washington, the National Museum visualizes the Country's history.

The objects in the museum have been arranged chronologically as far as their size and shape would permit, so that a walk around the balcony, keeping always to the right, will give a general idea of the chronological occurrence of events and use of objects.

While the Society has attempted to verify as far as practicable the descriptions that have accompanied the objects placed in its museum, it can not guarantee that these statements are entirely correct in every instance.

The name of the donor of an object is given only when such information bears on the authenticity of the object.

AT the right of the entrance of the Museum hangs a photograph of the Viking ship which was recently excavated at Cokstad near Sandiford in Southern Norway. In such a ship as this, Leif, son of Eric the Red, in 1001 discovered Vinland, which has been identified as New England. Many students of the subject believe that Leif landed on the shores of Narragansett Bay. There are no remains of this Norse visit, although at one time the Old Stone Mill at Newport and the rock inscriptions at Dighton, Massachusetts, and at Bristol, Rhode Island, were supposed to have been made by the Northmen.

Upon entering the Museum, one passes between two flags, the national flag on the right, and the Rhode Island state flag on the left. These flags were carried for many years in the processions of the military cadets of the English and Classical School of Providence. The United States flag has forty-four stars, which number was used between the admission of the forty-fourth state, Wyoming, July 11, 1890, and the forty-fifth state, Utah, January 4, 1896. The Rhode Island state flag was blue from 1882 to 1897, when it was changed to white, the color that had been used from 1780 to 1882.

Beside the staff of the United States flag stands an instrument called a cross-staff, used by mariners in finding the ship's position. It was superseded by the quadrant, which was invented by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia in 1730. This instrument was used by Caleb Harris when he surveyed the state in 1795.

Turning to the right, one comes upon Cases 1 and 2, containing stone implements used by

THE INDIANS.

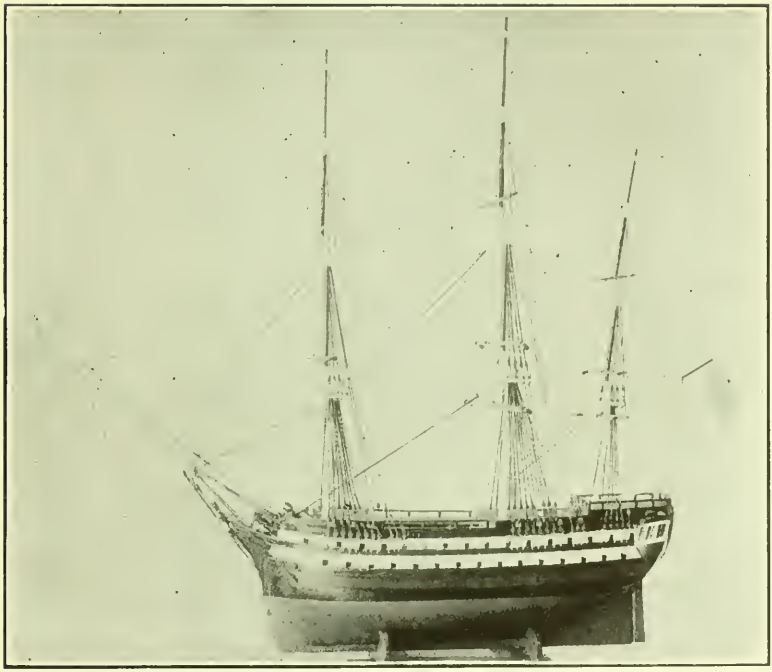
When the first English settlers arrived, the Indians who lived about Narragansett Bay had not progressed beyond the stone age. All their tools were of stone, and were made, either as the axes, by constant rubbing; or as the arrow-

heads, by flint-chipping. Besides making stone implements, the Indians wove mats, baskets and cordage. They also hollowed out logs by alternately burning and gouging them, thus making canoes. The Narragansetts were foremost in the production of wampumpeage, or Indian money. This was made by rubbing small pieces of sea-shells into the shape of beads and drilling holes in them, after which they were strung on threads. This currency of the Indians was adopted and used by the early white settlers. The black beads were worth twice the value of the white ones.

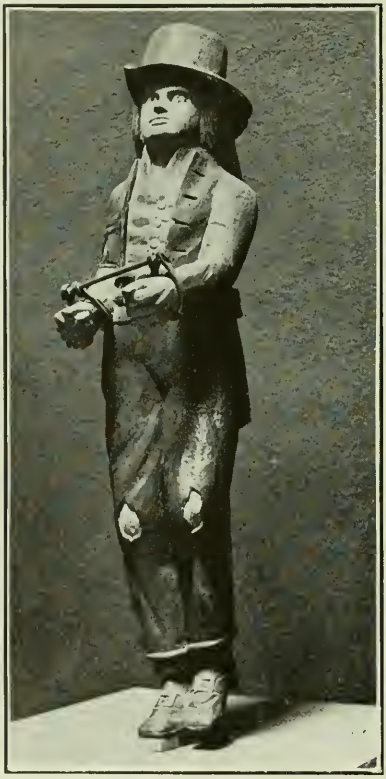
The heads for axes, hatchets, tomahawks, adzes, hammers and clubs were made by gradually rubbing stones into the required shape, and attaching them by thongs or cords to the ends of sticks. Often the sticks were partly split so as to allow the stone head to be more firmly wedged between the two parts of the stick, which were then bound together at the end above the stone. Sometimes holes were drilled through the heads of the tomahawks and the handles inserted, as is done in a modern hatchet. Two very fine examples of drilled stone tomahawk-heads are shown in Case 2. Gouges, chisels, pestles, and rollers were made in the same manner as the axe-heads.

Spear-heads and arrow-heads were usually made of flint or quartz, although sometimes slate was used. The large black arrow-head near the center of the card is of slate. Many Indian arrow-heads can still be found along sandy wastes in the less inhabited parts of Rhode Island. Pipes were perhaps the most difficult to make of all the articles manufactured by the Indians, as they had to be both shaped and drilled. They made mortars and bowls quite easily out of soapstone. The bowl exhibited in the case is ornamented with two small handles.

A few stone heads similar to the photograph have been found in Rhode Island. These may have been attempts at portraiture, or they may have been idols. The two skulls in Case 1 were dug up at the Indian burying-ground in Charlestown, Rhode Island.



MODEL OF FRIGATE WASHINGTON



IMAGE

Which formerly ornamented the door of Kent County Jail

The Indians who were living here when the Europeans came could neither read nor write, but tribes living here at an earlier period were much more civilized and left many rock-inscriptions in New England, several being in Rhode Island. The only one now extant in this state is situated in Bristol on the shore of Mount Hope Bay. The stone heads were doubtless made by these earlier tribes.

We have no mementos of the voyage of Giovanni da Verrazano, who visited Narragansett Bay in April, 1524, nor of that of Adrien Block, who explored it in 1614, and after whom Block Island was named.

With these early explorers, as well as later with the Dutch and English settlers, the Indians traded furs for the various articles of European manufacture that appealed to their fancy or suited their needs. In this manner, the Dutch bottles and other objects of glass and copper exhibited in Case 3 came into the possession of the Indians, and were buried with their owners; for it was the custom of the natives to bury with the deceased the more valuable part of his property. When the Indian graves in Charlestown, Westerly, and Tiverton were opened, these objects, together with the Indian skulls in Case 1, were exhumed. The small copper bell is without doubt the first bell in Rhode Island. The wampum and hair on the upper shelf were also found in Indian graves.

On the wall hangs a map showing the Indian names for places in Rhode Island.

The third shelf holds an idealized picture of Metacom of Pokanoket, who was called King Philip by the English. It was engraved for the history of King Philip's war which was written by Col. Benjamin Church of Little Compton, one of the leaders of the English soldiers, and in command of those who finally captured and slew King Philip at Mount Hope on August 12, 1676.

The bead belt displayed on this shelf is said to have belonged to King Philip, and was presented to the Society by Miss Caroline M. Read with the following statement:

"This bead-belt was once the property, according to a clearly defined family tradition, of Philip, of Pokanoket. It was given to Miss Read by her grandmother, the late Mrs. Molly Bowers, who was born in Seekonk, August 15, 1740. Mrs. Bowers removed to Pawtucket when that village contained only five houses, and died in George Street, in Providence, in October, 1840, in her 101st year. Her husband, Asa Bowers, of Connecticut, was a revolutionary soldier, and died during the war."

That Philip, during his lifetime, was the possessor of several of these ornamental belts is unquestionably true. After the capture of the "great Captain" Anawon, that warrior presented to Captain Church three belts, which he said had belonged to Philip. One was "curiously wrought with wompom, being nine inches broad, wrought with black and white wompom, in various figures, and flowers and pictures of many birds and beasts. This, when hanged upon Captain Church's shoulders, reached his ancles." The other was "wrought after the former manner, which Philip was wont to put upon his head. It had two flags on the back part, which hung down on his back, and another small belt with a star upon the end of it, which he used to hang on his breast, and they were all edged with red hair, which Anawon said they got in the Mohog's [Mohawk's] Country." The editor of "The History of Philip's War," says that the first-mentioned belt, "and some other of Philip's ornaments are now [1829] owned in a family at Swansey, as I was informed by an inhabitant of the place."

The tomahawk was used by William Denison in the French and Indian War, and the baskets were woven by Narragansett Indians. One of them was presented to Dinah Fenner, daughter of Thomas Borden, and wife of Major Thomas Fenner, a soldier in King Philip's War.

COLONIAL PERIOD.

Case 4 contains relics of the first English settlers of Rhode Island. On Shelf 2 are some nails from the grave of William

Blackstone, the first Englishman to settle in Rhode Island. He sold his lands in Boston, November 10, 1634, and moved to what is now Cumberland, building a house on Study Hill, near the Blackstone River, which is named for him. He died May 26, 1675, and was buried on Study Hill.

There are many relics of Roger Williams, who founded and named Providence in 1636. The combination compass and sun-dial that was owned and used by him is exhibited in a special case in one corner of the Portrait Gallery. In regard to this compass, Mr. Desmond Fitz Gerald on November 25, 1904, wrote as follows:

"The Roger Williams compass has always been in our family since Roger was expelled from Massachusetts. My grandmother, Mrs. Patrick Brown, who lived in the brick house at 46 Williams Street, inherited it, and I remember it very well when I lived with her. My grandmother lent the compass to Mr. Randall, a descendant of Roger Williams, living in Providence, who was an ardent admirer of his ancestor, but possessed no relics. Mr. Randall carried the compass carefully in his pocket for many years, and I have seen him take it from his pocket to show to people. After my grandmother's death the compass passed into the hands of my aunt, Mrs. Nathaniel Church, who gave Mr. Randall permission to retain the compass. Mr. Randall was supposed to resemble Roger Williams, and he lived to be an old man. Then, in turn, my aunt died, and after Mr. Randall's death, his heirs took it to my aunt's house, Mrs. John Carter Brown, and left it there. I am glad the Society has it, where it will be safely guarded."

In another corner of the Portrait Gallery, stands a large oaken chest which, tradition says, Roger Williams brought over from England in the ship *Lyon* in 1630. He wrote several books, one of which, "A Key into the Language of America," that is, the language of the Indians, is on exhibition in the case in the Portrait Gallery, together with one of his autograph letters and a lock of Mrs. Williams' hair. Their graves, near the corner of Bowen and Pratt Streets,

were opened March 22, 1860, and the famous apple-tree root, which is supposed to have followed the contour of Roger Williams' bones, and other remains were exhumed. This apple-tree root, about which so much has been written, is in the large case at the south end of the Museum. Some of the nails and hair taken from the graves are in a box on Shelf 3, while the greater part of the remains are in the Stephen Randall tomb in the North Burial-Ground.

When Roger Williams crossed the Seekonk River in 1636 to establish a settlement here, he landed on Slate Rock, the location of which is marked by a monument near the corner of Williams and Gano Streets. A piece of Slate Rock is exhibited in this case and a larger piece lies near the apple-tree root at the other end of the room. A goblet made from the wood of the house in which Roger Williams lived at Salem before coming to Providence, a stone from the cellar of his house in Seekonk, a piece of wood from the church in Salem of which he was pastor in 1634, and a piece of wood from an original timber of Weybosset Bridge, which was built by Roger Williams and his associates in 1660, are also preserved here.

The small trunk on the lower shelf belonged to Joshua Winsor, a friend of Roger Williams and one of the early settlers of Providence.

On the wall hangs a window, with its broken panes of leaded glass, and two banisters from the house of William Coddington, at Newport, which was built in 1641. William Coddington was thrice governor of Rhode Island, dying in office November 1, 1678.

Below this are the diamond-shaped panes from a window of the house of Capt. Arthur Fenner. This house was built about 1660 near the present village of Simmonsville, in Cranston. All the windows of this period had small panes of glass. A fine pair of wrought-iron hinges, ending in the shape of a fleur-de-lis, and a piece of wood from this house are also shown.

A blue delft tile from the house of Edward Winslow, who

was governor of Massachusetts in 1633, gives a touch of the interior of the better houses of that day. Beside it is an impression from Governor Winslow's seal. The white tile from the Christopher Sheldon House, later called The Coleman House, on South Main Street, Providence, is of a much later date.

The seal of Benedict Arnold, who was the first governor of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter of 1663, is of much interest. The design is the state's seal, with his initials added.

On the same shelf are one of the handles and a piece of wood from the coffin of Henry Bull, who was governor of Rhode Island in 1685 and 1686, and who died January 22, 1693-4.

The lower shelf contains a square hearth-brick, from the Roger Mowry House, and Shelf 2 a gavel made of a piece of wood from the same house. This house was built on the present Abbott Street, as early as 1653, perhaps earlier, by Roger Mowry, who in 1655 was appointed to keep a house of entertainment. This was the first tavern in Providence and was also used as a place of meeting by the town-council, and for religious services. This house, variously called "The Abbott House" and "The Whipple House" from later occupants, was torn down in 1900. An account of it is given by Isham in his "Early Rhode Island Houses."

The bricks on Shelf 2, said to have been made in Holland, were used by Captain Thomas Willett in the construction of the chimney of his house at Wannamoisett in East Providence. After residing there for a few years, Willett moved to New York, where in 1665 he became the first English mayor of that city. This house was demolished in 1901.

The brass door-knob probably dates from about 1750, and is from the Glebe House of St. John's Church on Olney Street.

The large flax-comber, or hetchel, was used by Lydia, the daughter of Thomas Olney, and wife of Joseph Williams, Roger Williams' youngest son. Two other styles of flax-

combers are shown in the next case. They were used to comb the tow and coarse parts out of the flax, preparatory to making cloth.

The shears and vise were used by the Wilkinsons in the first nail-shop in New England, and the two branding-irons on the same shelf were used to place marks of identification on the ears of cattle and swine, at a time when there were no fences and all the animals roamed about the village.

Case 5 contains a number of relics of the Bernon family. Among these, the most notable are a delft jar, and a gold rattle, brought over from France by Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot refugee. He came to Newport in 1697 and later lived in Providence. A photograph of his sword and a painting of these objects hang upon the wall at the side of a sampler, worked by some member of his family. A bag, a napkin, a piece of embroidered silk, and a fragment of a coarser cloth, used in the Bernon family, are also displayed. Shelf 3 holds a pewter platter inscribed as follows: "M T This platter a part of the wedding outfit of Marie Bernon, daughter of Gabriel Bernon, and wife of Abraham Tourtilotte, Huguenot exiles, was given by her to her daughter Lydia Knowlton, nee Tourtilotte and by her to her granddaughter Lydia Knowlton Waterman, nee Westcott."

Shelf 2 contains the model of the house of Samuel Dunn, who married on September 18, 1746, Esther Tourtellot, granddaughter of Abraham and Marie (Bernon) Tourtellot. This house was situated on Benefit Street in Providence. The model was made for Gabriel Bernon Dyer, great-great-grandson of Samuel Dunn.

The lower shelf of this and the next three cases contain an assortment of kitchen utensils used in Colonial times. A curious old toaster, with its long handle, used in the Field family; a flat-iron forged from a single piece of bar-iron and used by Freelove Fenner, who married Samuel Joy, and lived in the Arthur Fenner house already mentioned; an old-fashioned waffle-iron used in the Knight family; a griddle, and an iron kettle, both fitted with rings for hanging in an

open fire; a smaller three-legged pot; two copper kettles; and a brass kettle bought by William Gould at the auction sale of the effects of the Rev. James MacSparran, who was rector of St. Paul's, Narragansett, from 1720 to 1757. His portrait hangs in the gallery below. On this shelf also are two small iron skillets; an earthenware jug from the Jonathan Arnold House in Lincoln, which was demolished in 1890; and a couple of wooden mortars and a pestle, dating from Colonial times.

On the wall of Case 6 is a boot-and-shoe sign, which bears the date 1718. It is said to have hung above Waterman's shoe-shop on North Main Street. It also contains a T-square made of wood from the Old Town-House, which formerly stood on the southwest corner of Benefit and College Streets, where the Providence County Court-House now stands. A picture of the Old Town-House hangs in the Portrait-Gallery. A curious Dutch spectacle-case dating from 1727, and some specimens of hand-made pins complete the display on the upper shelf.

Shelf 2 contains a large pitch-pipe made of wood; a mold for making pewter spoons; a mold for making pewter buttons, which was used for generations in the Slade family of Coventry; a toddy-glass marked "$\frac{D}{R}\frac{A}{}$" and a hand-forged spike from the Joseph Brown House (alias Deacon Harding House) on South Main Street, which was torn down in October, 1904.

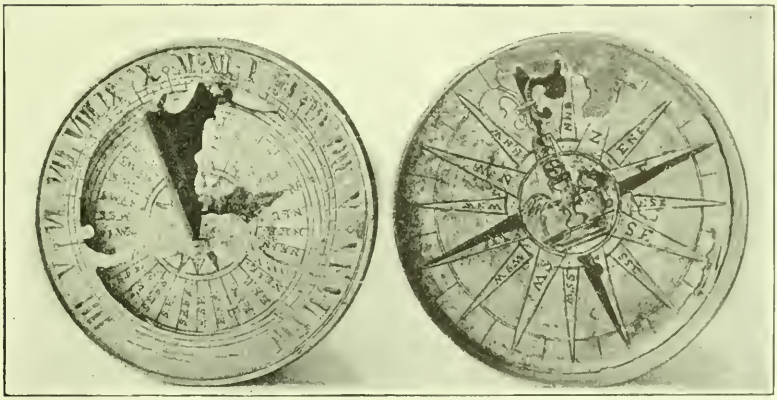
On the third shelf are some nails from a slave-ship wrecked near Fort Adams, Newport. Many Rhode-Islanders formerly engaged in this lucrative trade. Some nails from the Dexter House, which was built in 1723, are also shown. It was situated on Governor Street, which was so called from the fact that Gov. James Fenner, the first president of this Society, lived there. The small wooden chest was presented to the town of Hopkinton for the preservation of its early records by Governor Stephen Hopkins, for whom the town was named, March 19, 1757. Near by lies a long black piece of wood once part of a French frigate that was sunk in the defense of Louisburg in 1758, during the French and Indian Wars.

In Case 7 is shown a suit of clothes worn by Sion Arnold of Warwick in 1740; a hat worn by J. Kassen of Voluntown, Connecticut, in Colonial times; a lady's shoe-buckle; and a gum-shoe of the same period. In this case also are a pair of straw-splitters used in the manufacture of bonnets, a notary seal; an English bread-tray used in the Baxter family; a Colonial monkey-wrench with the thread inside the handle; and a wooden bedkey used in tightening the cords which took the place of springs in old-fashioned beds.

Case 8 contains three warming-pans, the oldest one being of iron with an iron handle, while the later ones are of brass. These were used in olden times to warm beds on cold winter nights, before the time of furnace-fires. Here is shown a bronze replica of the first seal of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and a piece of wood from University Hall, called originally The College Edifice, which was built in 1770. The American troops were quartered in this building during the Revolution.

On Shelf 2 of Cases 7 and 8 is a collection of pewter ware. This soft metal has been replaced by silver in modern households. The platter is marked "M C," and was used in the family of Edward Dexter; and the five plates which belonged to Marie (Bernon) Tourtellot were made in London by Thomas Griffen. These are marked "M T." The plate marked "A / A" belonged to Jonathan and Abigail (Smith) Arnold of Smithfield, R. I., who were married before 1739. The tankard, cups, and two of the plates were made by Samuel Hamlin of Providence and presented to the Fruit Hill Baptist Church by Bernard Eddy in 1774. The inscription on the tankard reads "A. Gt. to ye Ch. Bd. Ey. 1774." The porringers belonged in the family of Richard Clark Waterman and were made in Providence by Samuel E. Hamlin, son of Samuel Hamlin, the pewterer. One of the plates is marked "I S C," and another is inscribed "1701 M. Bliff to D. Jones 1795 to D. E. JONES 1845 S. E. DOYLE 1869." A pewter tea-canister is in Case 17.

The third shelf displays various accessories to the lighting



SUNDIAL AND COMPASS

Owned and used by Roger Williams

OLD SHOP SIGN

Formerly suspended over Waterman's Shoe-Shop on Cheapside
(now North Main Street)

system of Colonial days. A tinder-box with its flint and steel, once the property of the Carder family of Warwick; two lanterns, one from the Arthur Fenner House; three molds for making candles; and two tallow dips, a cheaper grade of candles, made without a mold, by dipping the wick in molten tallow; and a candle-snuffer and tray used by the Mowry family of Smithfield.

In one corner of the window-seat is a large wooden screw used in the crushing of apples in an old-time cider press in Cumberland, R. I.; and above it a hatchment bearing the Usher arms, once the property of the Hon. John Usher, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire from 1692 to 1697. It was made by his father, Hezekiah Usher. In ancient times hatchments were hung over the doorway of a deceased person's house, a custom now superseded by the display of crape. The bunch of grapes in early time hung over the shop of Benjamin and Edward Thurber as early as 1766. This firm is now the Gladding Dry Goods Company, which continues to use a bunch of grapes as a trade-mark.

On the other side of the window is a small statue representing a Colonial Rhode Islander. It formerly hung above the entrance to the Kent County Jail, at East Greenwich.

The cradle in the center of the window-seat was used in the Richmond family, and the bread-tray beneath it was used in the Knight family.

The crane, trammel, and pot-hook once did service in a Colonial fire-place.

In the large case at the south end of the museum is the Roger Williams apple-tree root, already mentioned; a piece of Slate Rock; and an electrical machine that once belonged to Moses Brown. The case also contains a croze, used by coopers for making grooves for the heads of barrels, a leather-bottomed grain-sieve used before 1800 on the Coggeshall Farm at Little Narrows in Bristol, and an iron stove lined with soap-stone, a substance which in olden times took the place of modern fire-brick. Three gravestones are in this case.

On top of the case are two spinning-wheels and a reel. The larger wheel is for wool and belonged to Betsey Williams, who bequeathed Roger Williams Park to the city by her will dated August 21, 1868. She died November 27, 1871. The small spinning-wheel is for flax, and was owned in the family of Zachariah Allen. A cheese-press and a Dutch oven, called locally a Tin Kitchen, the relics of a mode of life long since past, are also upon the case.

The small model of the church of St. Paul's, Narragansett, which was built in 1707, is within this case. The model was constructed by Thomas March Clark, who was bishop of Rhode Island from 1854 to 1903. The larger model is of the First Congregational Meeting-House, which formerly stood on the southeast corner of Benefit and Benevolent Streets. It was destroyed by fire, June 14, 1814. In this case, too, is a facsimile reproduction in wood of the original Turk's Head, which gave its name to the locality at the junction of Weybosset and Westminster Streets.

A wand of office used by the Town-Sergeant of Providence, a very interesting relic of Colonial times, stands in the window-seat at the side of the cradle. Its brass head bears the arms of Rhode Island, an anchor, between the letters "G R," around which is the legend, "In Te Domine Speramus," a motto in early times used interchangeably with "Hope." An espontoon or military pike, with ornamented head, carried by the commissioned officers of the Rhode Island militia, as required by the Public Laws of Rhode Island of 1798, is in the second window-seat.

Case 9 holds part of a richly embroidered court-dress presented by King George I to William Hopkins of Providence, eldest brother of Gov. Stephen Hopkins, in recognition of his services in dispersing a riot in London about 1725. Hopkins was then about 19 years of age and a common sailor. The King bestowed upon him the commission of Colonel, which he subsequently sold.

We now come to the

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Two military caps stand on the shelf in front of Hopkins' court-dress. One, bearing the arms of the State, with the motto "Hope" above, and below, the words, "God and Our Rights," a free translation of England's motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," was worn by one of the Providence Grenadiers of 1776. The other, embroidered in gilt with the crown of England and the royal initials "G R," was worn by a British soldier during the Revolution.

Perhaps the most interesting relics of the period are those which have some personal connection with Washington. The head of a brass eagle, once the handle of Washington's sword, was treasured for generations in the Carroll family of Virginia; and in 1861 was presented by members of that family in Washington to the First Regiment of Rhode Island Troops, then quartered there. Charles H. Merriman, Adjutant of that regiment, gave it to the Society.

The two tall black candlesticks and the candle preserved in the bottle were used at a ball given in honor of General Washington at Hacker's Hall in Providence, on August 18, 1790, during the brief visit of Washington to this city.

A lock of Washington's hair is exhibited in the case in the Portrait Gallery, together with an autograph letter of his wife, Martha Washington, which accompanied the lock of hair in response to a request from some Providence ladies.

On the night of June 10, 1772, a band of patriots, under Abraham Whipple, burnt the British schooner *Gaspee*, which, while chasing the packet *Hannah*, had run ashore on Namquit Point, now known as Gaspee Point.

A piece of wood from the *Gaspee*, and also a piece of wood from the "Gaspee House" situated on the northeast corner of Planet and South Main Streets, on which a picture of the house has been burnt with a red-hot poker, decorate the upper shelf of Case 10. The "Gaspee House" was the house in which the attack upon the *Gaspee* was planned. A fragment of a gun used in this expedition and later found in the

water at Gaspee Point is on Shelf 3. The silver cup was a piece of plunder taken from the *Gaspee* by Commodore Whipple, and is inscribed: "Captured by Com. Whipple of R. I. from the British Sloop Gaspee June 17, 1772." James Fennimore Cooper in his History of the Navy of the United States, erroneously gave the date of June 17th for the burning of the *Gaspee*, and this error has been copied in many places. Some specimens of the paper money used in Rhode Island in Colonial and Revolutionary times are shown in this case.

On Shelf 2 are exhibited a lantern, which hung in the cabin of the Frigate *Providence*, commanded by Commodore Abraham Whipple in 1777; a shoebuckle, worn by Sarah, wife of Commodore Whipple and niece of Commodore Esek and Governor Stephen Hopkins, at a ball given in honor of M. Le Comte de Rochambeau, with whom she danced the first figure.

Case 9 contains a photograph of the diamond insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati, which was presented by the Marine officers of France, members of the Society, to His Excellency General Washington; and two badges of the order, one worn by Gen. William Barton, and the other by Maj. William Peck.

A camp broiler, and a tourniquet, a surgical instrument to prevent excessive bleeding, used by the Rhode Island troops, are on this shelf; and also the baton carried by the Chief Marshal at the celebration of the reading of the Declaration of Independence held at Providence July 25, 1776.

Near by is a lacquered box presented by Gen. Le Marquis de Lafayette to Miss Roby Knight of Cranston, and also an autograph letter of Lafayette to Colonel Greene written July 26, 1780. On the lower shelf is a pair of overshoes, worn by Lafayette, who gave them to George Washington Greene, who presented them to the Society.

A canteen used during the Revolution and a Revolutionary gun-swab found in the washout of July 4, 1915, at Fort Independence, Field's Point, R. I., make up the complement of this shelf.

Shelf 3 contains buttons from the uniforms of several British regiments. The Eighth, "The King's Regiment," served on the Canadian frontier; the Twenty-second fought at Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, the Island of Rhode Island, and was engaged in the raids of May 24, 1778, at Warren and Bristol; the Thirty-fourth fought at Stillwater and surrendered at Saratoga with Burgoyne; the Thirty-eighth fought at Bunker Hill and New York; and the Sixty-fourth saw service at Dorchester Heights, Brooklyn, Brandywine, Eutaw Springs and Charlestown. Here also is a piece of the pine-tree at Saratoga, N. Y., where Jane McCrea was killed, July 23, 1777; a slag from the old forge of General Greene, at Coventry, R. I.; grape-shot from Fort Mercer on the Delaware, where the Rhode Island troops under Col. Christopher Greene defeated the Hessians on the afternoon of October 22, 1777; a kit of tools used by Lieut. Asa Bowers during this war; and a wallet carried by Lieut. David Sayles.

In Case 10 can be seen a powder-horn made by Eseck Burlingame of Gloucester, who served in the Revolution in 1781; a bottle and a piece of salt pork taken from the British Frigate *Hussar*, which sank at Hell Gate, N. Y., in 1775; and a punch-bowl used by the Town Council at Newport, to celebrate the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The brass ink-stand bearing the initials "$\frac{\text{I E S}}{\text{S A P}}$" and the axe-blade were found on the site of the French encampment at Providence, which was near the corner of Rochambeau Avenue and Camp Street, hence their names.

This case also contains a piece of the elm-tree at Saratoga under which the British surrendered on October 17, 1777; a queue worn by Joseph James during the Revolution; a knife and spectacles used during the war; and two epaulets of this period found in the Jonathan Arnold House, in Lincoln, R. I. In Case 11 are the splints used by Dr. Solomon Drown of Mt. Hygeia in Foster, R. I., who was surgeon of the Rhode Island troops; and a plank from the Galley *Congress*, which was blown up in Arnold's Bay, near Panton, Vt., on October 13, 1776. It was commanded by Gen. Benedict Arnold, who later turned traitor, in 1780.

The collection of Revolutionary swords includes a sword bayonet, used by the Hessians (German mercenaries) on Rhode Island, the blade of which is inscribed:

" Friedrich II Landgraff Zu Hessen,"

a sword of the so-called Washington pattern, its handle terminating with an eagle's head; a sword carried by Lieut. Clarke Brown, quartermaster of Col. Christopher Greene's Ninth Continental Infantry; a sword with its handle ending in a dog's head, which was carried by Col. Ephraim Bowen, Jr., a member of the Gaspee expedition, and two other swords carried in the war.

The Society possesses four flint-lock guns of the Revolutionary period. One of these is inlaid with a brass plate bearing the following inscription: "This is the barrell of the Gun with which Gen. Greene first learned the manuel exercise. He purchased it in Boston of a British deserter in 1774. The present Stock and Lock have been substituted in place of the originals which have been lost." The lock bears the crown and "G R" of the English army and the name, "Tower." The longest gun bears a silver plate marked "I. W." The other long gun was originally a flintlock, but this has been replaced by a more modern percussion lock.

Case 11 also contains a brace of flintlock pistols made by W. Ketland & Co. and carried by Col. Ephraim Bowen, Jr., in the Revolution; and also another smaller flintlock pistol.

A drum used at the battle of Bunker Hill is in the long case at the south end of the room, while the flag carried by the United Train of Artillery of Providence in 1776 and a flag carried in the expedition of Gen. John Sullivan on Rhode Island in 1778 hang upon the wall in a frame above the museum cases. The facsimile reproductions of the two flags carried by the Rhode Island regiments in the Revolution are of particular interest as the Rhode Island Revolutionary flag is said to be the first American flag to have a union of thirteen stars. The watch that was made in London

and belonged to Gov. Stephen Hopkins is in the case in the Portrait Gallery.

Turning now to the epoch subsequent to the Revolution, one comes to Cases 12 to 17, which illustrate the household and daily life of Rhode Islanders from the Revolution to the Civil War.

In this case hangs a portrait of Deborah Sampson, drawn and painted by Joseph Stone of Framingham, Mass., in 1797; and a picture painted by Samuel Yates, a sign painter of Providence, in 1780, entitled:

"Blacksmith Turned Toothpuller."

It shows the rough, heavy pincers used by the eighteenth century dentist. A pair of such pincers lies upon the shelf in front of the picture. Beside it is a turnkey, or toothpuller, of a slightly later date, which is said to have been used by Dr. Whitney of Providence in the early part of the nineteenth century. The two white pebbles, flat on one side and convex on the other, are eye-stones, and, like the turnkey, are from the medicine-chest of Dr. Whitney. They were used to remove cinders and other foreign substances from the eye. Being placed in the inner corner of the eye, an eyestone works itself along between the eye-ball and eyelid, coming out at the outer end and bringing with it whatever particles happen to be there. On the same shelf are two pairs of spectacles; one with almost square rims, and a tin case; the other, which was used about 1790 by Gideon Perkins of Coventry, has jointed bows and a paper case shaped like a coffin.

Before clocks and watches came into common use, the time of day was told approximately by sundials; and short durations of time, as minutes, half-hours and hours, were told by sand-glasses. A minute sand-glass and pocket sundial are shown upon Shelf 2. A pocket sundial always had a compass attached to it, so that the gnomon, which throws the shadow on the dial, would point directly north and south

parallel with the earth's axis. Another pocket sundial, once the property of Roger Williams, has already been mentioned, as being on exhibition in the Portrait Gallery. The Society exhibits three watches; the oldest, made in England, was carried by Gov. Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the second, of French manufacture, was owned in the family of Philip Crapo, who was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1796; and the third belonged to Joseph Herlitz, captain of the ship *Ganges*, which was wrecked against the building occupied by the Washington Insurance Company, Providence, during the great "September Gale," on September 23, 1815.

Two hall-clocks stand facing each other at the entrance of the Portrait Gallery. The one at the right was made by William Claggett of Newport, and was part of the wedding outfit of Gen. Nathanael Greene, who was married July 20, 1774, to Katherine Littlefield. The clock at the left was made by Daniel Sheldon of Providence.

Shelf 3 of Case 12 contains the delicate scales used in the Warren Family. Such scales were used by physicians and families in the early part of the nineteenth century for weighing medicines, at a time when there were few apothecaries and the doctor or housewife compounded all the drugs. Beside these are some heavy lead weights from the windows of the Daniel Manton House that was built in Johnston in 1785. Some hand-made nails of this period are also shown, and a bed-wrench used on the old four-poster beds. On the lower shelf are a wrought-iron shovel and tongs from an early fire-place.

The third shelf holds a purse knit by Mrs. Rachel Newell of Lincoln, R. I., out of flax grown, broken, hetcheled and spun by her after passing her 90th birthday. The long leather pocketbook or wallet used by Philip Crapo is typical of those used at that time.

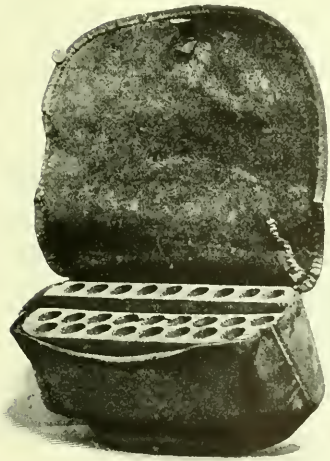
A box of wafers or legal seals which were formerly in common use, together with the seals of Caleb G. Gibbs and his wife, executed in mother-of-pearl with the monograms

REVOLUTIONARY HEADGEAR

PROVIDENCE GRENADIER'S CAP

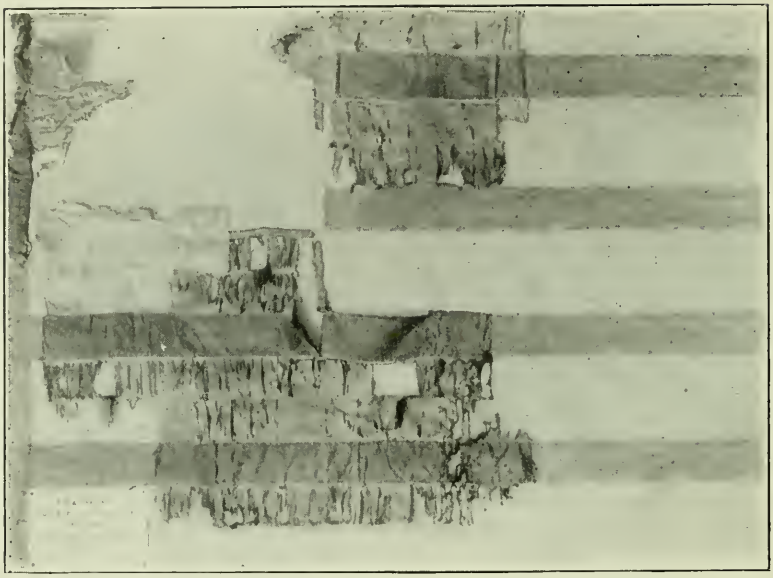
BRITISH SOLDIER'S CAP

REVOLUTIONARY ACCOUTREMENTS



CARTRIDGE-BOX

CANTEEN



FLAG

Carried in the Sullivan Expedition of 1778

HESSIAN SWORD-BAYONET

Captured by the Americans on Rhode Island

"C G G" and "M N G," and a brass seal bearing the initials "N C" are on the same shelf.

The lower shelf holds a collection of doorknobs from the Pratt House on Friendship Street in Providence; a doorknob from Job Sweeting's House on Broad (now Weybosset) Street, later the residence of Dr. Stephen Harris; a wrought-iron spur; and a pair of ice-creepers used in 1780. The rate board of Toll used in the village of Harmony, R.I., from 1818 to 1880 hangs in Case 15.

Cases 13 and 14 hold an assortment of clothes worn during the early nineteenth century. The black cocked hat and colored waistcoat were worn by Gov. James Fenner at his inauguration on May 6, 1807. The black waistcoat is also from his wardrobe. The silk calash, or large bonnet, was worn by his wife, Sarah (Jenckes) Fenner; the satin gown was worn about 1820 by Eliza (Paine) Bridgham, wife of Samuel Willard Bridgham, and the quilted silk petticoat was worn about 1830 by Almira F. Dexter, wife of Samuel Dexter.

The upper shelf holds a green parasol used about 1840 by Abby, daughter of Capt. Richard Wickes Greene; and the frame of an umbrella used in the family of Gov. Seth Padelford in the early nineteenth century. This shelf also contains a strap or cuff worn at the bottom of the pantaloons of 1839 and 1840, and a number of buttons of various designs used during this period.

Cases 16 and 17 contain the hat, coat and belt of the military uniform of Adoniram Brown, a member of the Rhode Island Militia.

In Case 13 are exhibited six varieties of slippers worn about 1800; a hand-made shoe-buckle worn in 1825 by Eliza (Bridgham) Patten; and two knee-buckles worn about 1790.

The second shelf holds a pocket-bag owned by Betsey Whitin of Whitinsville; a small bag made from an embroidered waistcoat by Miss Ives; and a red bandana handkerchief of the period.

The second shelf of Case 14 contains sample pieces of cloth

in use in the early nineteenth century. Among these should be noticed a piece of the first "cotton check" manufactured in Rhode Island, which was made in 1791 by Samuel Slater; a piece of "factory gingham" made in Rhode Island; a piece of tow cloth; and some gold lace, made by Mary Updike of Narragansett in 1742.

Upon the third shelf is a gauging rod for ascertaining the contents of casks, used by Nathan W. Jackson, town clerk of Providence from 1799 to 1829; the bell formerly used by the town crier of Johnston; and a couple of cocoanut dippers, one plain and one carved. Such cocoanut dippers were in common use at the wells of our New England ancestors. On the lower shelf is a set of steelyards for weighing; and a wooden contribution-box, which in most churches has now been replaced by the plate.

Case 15 contains various implements connected with the early manufacture of cotton cloth in Rhode Island. The shuttle for a hand-loom used in the Bailey family of West Greenwich before the Revolution. A hand-loom, and a weaver's reed hang upon the wall, while the upper shelf contains the spindles taken from the spinning-frames first used for cotton in Rhode Island (1823), three blocks used in 1789 in printing the first calico in East Greenwich, and a throttle roller and bobbin used in Pawtucket in 1828.

The second shelf holds a pair of hand-cards for carding wool, made in Leicester, Mass., before 1828, and a machine used in the eighteenth century for making card-teeth.

The upper shelf of Cases 16 and 17 contain an assortment of lighting accessories of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. When compared with those in Case 8 and those now in use, they form an interesting transition-link. Sulphur matches had taken the place of the tinder-box, and samples of two varieties of these are shown. A large number of candles were made of bayberry wax, one of which is shown in the tin candlestick. Whale-oil was used before the introduction of kerosene, and three glass and seven brass lamps for whale-oil are on exhibition. On the wall is a piece of

the wall-paper which was put on the walls of the Clark House on Thomas Street about 1810. The trade-signs of W. Carder and of W. Hancock, 1834, formerly S. Carpenter, 1825, hang above Case 11. The Turk's head, the bunch of grapes, and the shoe sign of 1718 have already been mentioned. The assortment of lottery tickets in the frame on the wall illustrate a custom once popular in Rhode Island. Churches and other charitable and semi-public organizations would obtain from the General Assembly the right to hold a lottery and then by the sale of these tickets would raise money to carry on their works.

The copper-plate head-line of the Rhode Island American of Providence, which was used on that newspaper from January 2, 1824, to October 7, 1825; and a silver spoon with the initials "M S," which belonged to Margaret Stites, wife of James Manning, first president of Brown University, are also on this shelf.

The next shelf contains a wooden coaster that belonged to Betsey Williams, a silver coaster with its equipment of bottles, a pewter tea-canister, and a china tea-canister made in China for Capt. Stephen Aplin and ornamented with the initials "S A." In the early eighteenth century, many sea-captains had crockery with individual designs made for them in China. A couple of clothes-pins of old-fashioned design, three wooden salt-shakers, and a pepper-pot, also of wood, adorn the same shelf. Near by is a watchman's rattle formerly used to summon the police, and a pack of conversation-cards which were sold in Providence by J. Johnson, as the label states, "For Social Amusement."

A pair of sugar-crushers, a Jonny-cake board, and a rest for curling-irons used by the Gavitt family in Westerly about 1804, are on the next shelf. These curling-irons were used for curling the silk of dresses and bonnets of those days.

The lower shelf contains a boot-jack owned by Jeremiah F. Jenkins, and a squash-press made in 1825. Two styles of coffee-grinders, and a foot-stove that belonged to Hope Harris Smith, granddaughter of Toleration Harris, are also shown.

The lower shelf of Case 17 contains a collection of locks in use in the early nineteenth century.

To this period belongs the drop-curtain at the north end of the Museum. It was painted in 1809 by John Worrall, a scene-painter of Boston, and represents a view of the city of Providence as seen looking east from the old fort at the junction of Atwell's Avenue and Broadway. It was used as a drop-curtain at the old Providence Theatre.

The model of a hand fire-engine is shown in the large case, and a large painting of a similar engine hangs on the wall of the Museum. Fire-buckets used during this period hang in the entrance of the building and elsewhere.

The locomotive in the large case is a model of the *Osceola*, one of the first to run in Rhode Island. In the early times, engines were named, as sleeping-cars are now, and not numbered.

In this case also is a piece of white marble, being the tablet from the statue of Washington that formerly stood on Washington Bridge. The inscription reads

"WASHINGTON BRIDGE
Built by John Brown, Esq. 179[3]
This MONUMENT is erected
[b]y the Founder & Proprietor of India Point
As a Testimony of High Respect
For the GREAT & ILLUSTRIOUS
WASHINGTON"

The three square-rigged vessels are carefully made models. The larger one is the Frigate *Washington*, while the one beside her is the Frigate *Hudson*, which was commanded by Commodore Creighton of Providence. This model was rigged by Capt. Obed Baker of Pawtuxet, R. I., who in 1826 was mizzentopman on the *Hudson*. The smaller ship is the U. S. S. *Mar*.

Copy of the "TURK'S HEAD"

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY'S JACKET

PERRY'S SWORD

The quadrant belonged to the brig *Only Son*, which was owned by Elisha Dyer, who built the Dyerville Mill in 1835. The peculiarity of the vessel's name arose from the circumstances then existing in Mr. Dyer's own family. In navigation, the quadrant superseded the cross-staff, already mentioned; and was itself replaced by the sextant. Two sextants are shown on this shelf. One was "Made by Benjamin King in Newport, Rho. Island 1762," and the other is inscribed "Paul Pease 1750."

A large glass lamp-chimney used upon such vessels as these is exhibited in the same case. The lustre-ware pitcher, and the Brittania-ware tea-pot illustrate two now almost forgotten materials formerly used in the manufacture of household utensils.

Along the top of these cases are models of the hulls of several vessels, viz.: Steamer *Balloon*; Steamer *Blackstone* and Steamer *Massasoit*, both built by John S. Child between 1847 and 1849; Steamer *John W. Richmond*, built in 1837, and two smaller models of ships.

Two samplers hang upon the east wall of the Museum; one made by Ann Barton of Providence in October, 1800, and the other by Catherine S. Comstock in 1804.

WAR OF 1812.

Case 18 is devoted to the War of 1812. Here can be seen a part of the stern post of the boat that conveyed Com. Oliver Hazard Perry from the *Lawrence* to the *Niagara* during the battle of Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813; a piece of wood from the *Lawrence*; and a portrait of Commodore Perry enamelled on a mirror-knob. The Jacket that Perry wore during the battle, together with the sword that was given to him by the city of Albany, are exhibited in the case in the Portrait Gallery. They are the gift of his grandson, Oliver Hazard Perry. The following inscription is engraved on the sword:

"PRESENTED To Oliver H. Perry, Esqr. By the Common Council of the city of ALBANY Novr 8th 1813."

A pitcher, commemorative of Perry's victory, presented to him by the people of Newport, and a buckle worn by a British soldier at the Battle of New Orleans are also shown. A facsimile of the flag flown by Commodore Perry during the Battle of Lake Erie, bearing Lawrence's motto, "Don't give up the Ship," hangs on the wall.

On the upper shelf is one of the candles used at the time of the illumination of Providence on account of the Peace of 1815 and also again in 1860 used at J. Gladding's House on Chestnut Street at the illumination for the election of Lincoln as President. An oil painting of the *Niagara* and a cane used by Usher Parsons, surgeon of Perry's fleet, hang in this case.

The wooden canteen on the upper shelf was used by Samuel Jackson, Major of the Union Guards, a company formed for the defense of Providence in the War of 1812. The flag of the Union Guards made by the ladies of Providence and presented by them to the guards, hangs on the wall of the Museum. The flag of the Kentish Guards of Kent County, made between 1796 and 1803; and that of the Second Regiment of Providence County, dating from between 1803 and 1817; a flag carried in the processions of the Marine Society; and a flag commemorative of the destruction of the *Gaspee*, which was carried in the Jubilee procession in 1826, are framed and hang on the walls of the Museum.

The Tammany Society was founded in Providence, 1809, and continued until 1819. During its life it exerted an enormous political influence in Rhode Island. Two medals issued by this Society, and a combination "Tomahawk and Pipe of Peace" used in the celebrations of the organization are exhibited in Case 18. A fragment of the flag formerly carried in the Tammany processions hangs upon the wall under glass.

DORR WAR.

Eight political banners carried in the Dorr War demonstrations of 1842 hang on the walls of Cases 19 to 24. A birch pike carried in that war; some samples of the ammunition found at Dorr's Fort, on Acote's Hill, Chepachet, after Dorr's second flight; a fan made by Thomas Wilson Dorr while in prison; and a regimental hat worn by Maj. Clarke S. Greene of the Eighth Regiment of the Rhode Island Militia in 1842 complete the exhibits dealing with that constitutional crisis.

On November 6, 1837, a number of men met at the office of Benjamin P. Robinson, 37 Canal Street, and formed "The American Brass Band of Providence." The kettle drums used by this band are in the window-seat on the east side of the Museum and the other instruments used by them are in the large case at the south end of the room.

During the night of January 13, 1840, the Steamer *Lexington* was destroyed by fire on Long Island Sound, with the loss of 105 persons, only four being saved. David Crowley, the second mate, was saved on a bale of cotton, upon which he drifted for two days and two nights. A piece of the cotton from this bale is shown in Case 19 and also a picture of the "Burning of the *Lexington*." Here also is a piece of hand-made rope made by James P. Butts in Providence in 1838, and the seal of the Fruit Hill Detecting Society, an organization incorporated in 1830 for the prevention of horse-stealing.

The third shelf holds a straw bonnet, made by Mrs. Betsey (Metcalf) Baker, wife of Obed Baker, in 1861, at the age of 76. She was the pioneer in the manufacture of women's straw bonnets in this vicinity. Here also is a piece of wood carved in the shape of a hand, cut from the first horse-chestnut tree in Rhode Island, the one which was planted on Market Square by Jabez Bowen, who was deputy governor of Rhode Island in 1778.

The Mexican War of 1845-48 is represented by two swords and sashes of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Story Pitman of Providence.

The straight sword is marked "N. P. Ames, Cutter, Springfield;" and its scabbard, "Made by N. P. Ames, Cabotville, Mass." It is also inscribed: "Presented to Capt. JOSEPH S. PITMAN of the U. S. ARMY, By his PROVIDENCE Friends. AUDENDUM DEXTRA." On the upper shelf stands an elaborate silver service consisting of a tray, two goblets, and a large pitcher bearing the inscription: "Brig. General JOSEPH STORY PITMAN SECOND BRIGADE. From his friends in the active Militia of the State of Rhode Island, as a Testimonial of their APPRECIATION of his efforts in promoting Discipline and Efficiency in their organization June 1859." The tray and goblets are inscribed with General Pitman's name and the date, June, 1859. The service was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence. The belt and powder-pouch carried by George W. Guild, a soldier in the Mexican and Civil Wars, is also exhibited, and a flag captured April 17, 1847, on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo, and brought home in 1848 by Guild. The flag bears a mutilated coat of arms, beneath which is the following inscription:

"BATAn E YNFANTA PROVINCI E OAXACA."

On July 8, 1853, an American squadron under Com. Matthew Calbraith Perry, a native-born Rhode Islander, brother of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, dropped anchor in Yedo Bay, and negotiations were begun which resulted in the opening of Japan to foreigners. This was the first step taken in the movement that has made Japan a world-power. A Japanese cartoon of Perry's expedition hangs above the window on the east side of the Museum.

A piece of the first transatlantic cable, which was laid in 1853 by the *Great Eastern*, is in Case 19.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Civil War is illustrated by Cases 20 to 23. Here can be seen a plaster bust of Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside

DROP-CURTAIN CONTAINING VIEW OF PROVIDENCE

STONE IMPLEMENTS AND WAMPUM

Made and used by the Narragansett Indians

of Bristol, who, after several brilliant military successes, was made commander-in-chief of the Federal Army of the Potomac on November 9, 1862. He was Governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1868, and United States Senator from Rhode Island from 1874 until his death, September 13, 1881. The sash worn by him during the war, and the sleeve of his uniform as a first lieutenant of Artillery, that was worn by him at the time of his marriage April 27, 1852, are also exhibited. The sword and epaulets of Gen. Thomas F. Carpenter of Rhode Island, the sword of Capt. Joseph H. Kendrick of Company I, of the Eleventh Rhode Island Infantry, the presentation and service swords of Lieut. George Whitman Darling of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, and three other swords used in the war are shown.

Case 23 contains the telescopic rifle of the famous War Governor, William Sprague, governor of Rhode Island from 1860 to 1863, and United States senator from 1863 to 1875. This gun was made by N. Gilbert Whitmore.

A Springfield rifle marked "1836," a short Spencer repeating rifle, both used in the war; a double-barreled shotgun made by Christopher Brown; and a short flintlock transformed into a percussion gun, used in the Williams family, complete the array of guns. A Colt revolver; a small pistol; and three other styles of revolvers, one known as a pepper pistol, are in Case 22.

A drum carried in the Civil War is in the window-seat between Cases 21 and 22; a drafting machine used in the office of Alfred B. Chadsey, provost marshal of the Eastern District of Rhode Island, is in the large case; and on the wall of the Museum is a flag made from an American flag and used in the Confederate army. It consists of three horizontal stripes, two red and one white, and a blue canton with eleven white stars, two of which are now lost. The canvas on the hoist of the flag bears the inscription "N. Y. B. 1855." A carpet bag, and various styles of knapsacks, cartridge-cases, canteens and powder-flasks are exhibited, together with buttons from various uniforms, and miscellaneous wearing apparel and camping utensils.

Here also is a slave-chain taken from the body of a slave who was found chained with it to a tree on the plantation of Mr. Belson, near Simmsport, Louisiana, in May, 1862, by Capt. Peter Brucker of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry; a portion of the "Dead Line" of the Andersonville Prison, beyond which it was suicide for a Northern prisoner to go; two heavy iron hinges from the main gate of the Andersonville Prison; and a banister from the railing of the staircase in the Marshall House, Alexandria, Virginia. It was on this flight of stairs that Col. Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth of the Eleventh New York Regiment was shot dead by James W. Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, on Friday morning, May 24, 1861, after Colonel Ellsworth had succeeded in pulling down the Confederate flag that was flying from the roof of that hotel.

Some cannon-balls from Fort Sumter; ball cartridges from Bull Run; powder from Fort Moultrie and Fort Sullivan; a bullet from Gettysburg; the brass cap from a shell fired July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Md.; and a mortar cast from bullets used at Fort Sedgwick make up the exhibition of ammunition.

Other souvenirs of the war are shown, among which the more interesting are: two buttons made from oak taken from the U. S. S. *Hartford* which was commanded by Com. David Glasgow Farragut at New Orleans; the mouthpiece of a fife that was picked up on the battle-field at Newburg, Va.; a piece of army-bread, or hardtack, served in the Federal army at Newport News in 1861; and a package of papers which stopped a bullet and so saved the life of George E. Davis on the morning of October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, when Sheridan's army was surprised by the enemy.

An autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln is exhibited in the case in the Portrait Gallery.

The period subsequent to the Civil War is represented in Case 24. The lower shelf contains a brick and piece of wood from the University Grammar School, which stood at the corner of Prospect and College Streets and was demolished

in 1901 to make room for the Administration Building of Brown University. At the side of this is a brick from the Providence Railroad Depot which was built on the north side of Exchange Place in 1848 after the design of Thomas A. Tefft, a Providence architect. A picture of the building is painted on this brick. It was demolished in 1898.

On this shelf are three pieces of Westerly granite, a building-stone for which our state is renowned; a piece from the shaft of the Centennial Engine built in 1875 by the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence, a concern noted for inventions and improvements in connection with steam engines.

The photographs of eight medals which were presented to Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock Lighthouse in Newport Harbor, who, while lighthouse-keeper there, rescued many persons from drowning; some pieces of aluminum and Tobin bronze from the cup-defender *Defender* built in 1895 by the Herreshoffs at Bristol; and a piece of wood from the steamer *Rhode Island*, which was wrecked off The Bonnet on November 6, 1880, are shown here.

On the second shelf is a pitcher made in 1886 to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of Providence; and a cup and saucer made in 1876 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The larger pitcher, ornamented with masonic symbols, belonged to Thomas Arthur Doyle, who was eighteen times mayor of Providence and died in office June 9, 1886.

Mementos of the Spanish-American War of 1898 are on the upper shelf. The gilt arrow bearing the word "Detroit" is part of the wreckage of the Captain's gig of the United States Gunboat *Detroit*. The *Detroit's* gig was destroyed in the Battle of Santiago July 4, 1898. The piece of copper is from the United States Battleship *Maine*, which was blown up in Havana Harbor February 15, 1898. This incident was the immediate cause of the war. The steel filing is from one of the guns cast in Providence for the United States Cruiser *Baltimore*. One of the pieces of hardtack is from the mess of

the United States Cruiser *Montgomery*, while the other is from the mess of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers.

Samples of the three principal kinds of cartridges used in the war are mounted upon a card. The Mauser was used by the Spaniards, while the Krag-Jorgensen and Springfield were used by the Americans.

The blue Rhode Island flag with white anchor and stars was flown from the Rhode Island Building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The official color of the anchor and stars on the Rhode Island state flag is gold, although sometimes, as in this case, white has been used in place of gold.

The coat of arms at the north end of the Museum decorated the Rhode Island exhibit at the Tercentennial at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1907.

1911

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